

WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

VOL. III.]

SALISBURY, N. C. TUESDAY, JUNE 11, 1822.

[NO. 105.]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, EVERY TUESDAY,
BY BINGHAM & WHITE.

TERMS:
The subscription to the WESTERN CAROLINIAN is Three Dollars per annum, payable half-yearly in advance.

No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the discretion of the Editors; and any subscriber failing to give notice of his wish to discontinue at the end of a year, will be considered as wishing to continue the paper, which will be sent accordingly.

Whoever will become responsible for the payment of nine papers, shall receive a tenth gratis.

Advertisements will be inserted on the customary terms. Persons sending in Advertisements, must specify the number of times they wish them inserted, or they will be continued till ordered out, and charged accordingly.

No advertisement inserted until it has been paid for, or its payment assumed by some person in this town, or its vicinity.

All letters to the editors must be post-paid or they will not be attended to.

Valuable Lands for Sale.

THE subscriber, wishing to remove to the western country, will offer for sale, at public vendue, on Tuesday, the 16th of July next, that valuable tract of land in Burke county, whereon he now lives, containing 1000 acres, situated 12 miles from Morganton, on the main road leading from the latter place across the Lynville and Yellow Mountains to Jonesborough in E. Tennessee. There is a good dwelling house with an enclosed yard and garden, a barn, stables, cribs, negro cabins, and other out-houses, all in good repair. This tract lying on Lynville river affords a large proportion of flat land, a sufficiency of which is cleared and under good fence; the soil being fertile, will easily afford the means of still further improvement; it is well adapted to the culture of wheat, rye, corn, barley, oats, &c. This farm also affords a good distillery, is well watered, and abounds with excellent timber. As a stock farm, besides the abundant products of food and forage, it has the advantage of lying convenient to an excellent summer range. In short, its local advantages are great. These, together with the uncommon salubrity of its situation, make it a most desirable seat for a country residence. The terms of sale will be made as easy as possible, by giving every reasonable indulgence to the purchaser.

The subscriber, as agent, will also offer for sale, at the same time, at a credit of twelve months, all the lands lying in the county of Burke belonging to the estate of Col. John McGimsey, deceased, viz: One tract of land, including several surveys, lying on the waters of Paddy's Creek, and containing 1000 acres, more or less; whereon there is a good Grist Mill, well supplied with custom. It consists of uplands of a pretty good quality, is well timbered, and will admit of several settlements. It will be sold altogether, or in parcels, as may best suit the purchasers. Also, several other tracts, situated in different parts of the mountains, and valuable on account of the range. Bond, with approved security, will be required in all cases. The terms will be more fully made known on the day of sale, when due attendance will be given on the premises, by the subscriber.

W. M. M'GIMSEY, Agent
for the Heirs of Col. J. M'Gimsey, dec'd.
Morganton, April 13, 1822.—12w109

N. B. Any person wishing to purchase privately, can do so by applying any time before the day of sale.

Private Entertainment.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Salisbury and the adjacent country, that he has removed from his late residence on the north side of the Yadkin river, on the main road leading from Salem to Danville, 15 miles from Salisbury, and has taken the house formerly occupied by Capt. Ja. Kridler, in town, on Main street, a few doors north of the Court-House; where he is prepared to keep a *House of Private Entertainment* for Travellers and citizens. He will at all times furnish Stabling, Fodder and Grain for Horses.

THOMAS HOLMES.
Salisbury, Sept. 25, 1821. 78

N. B. Eight or ten BOARDERS will be taken, at the customary prices in town.

Baking Business.

THE subscriber having made the necessary arrangements for carrying on the Baking Business, will keep on hand a constant supply of *Bread, Crackers, and Cakes*, of every description, as well as the various articles usually kept in a Confectionary store; all of which he will dispose of on very reasonable terms.

THOMAS HOLMES.
Salisbury, Dec. 18, 1821.—80

A Good Hatter Wanted.

LIBERAL wages will be given to one or two young men, of good habits, who understand their business. Those seeking employment may get a good job, by applying to the subscriber in Morganton, N. C.

JOHN M'GUIRE.
12th

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, at Charlotte, Mecklenburg county, N. Carolina, a Negro Boy by the name of SIMON; dark complexion, stout made, and five feet seven or eight inches high. He speaks low when spoken to. It is supposed that he will make towards the county of Prince William, Virginia, as he was purchased in that county. I will give the above reward if the said negro is delivered to Isaac Willie, Concord, Cabarrus county, or 25 dollars if secured in any jail, and information given, so that I get him again.

EVAN WILLIE.
March 24, 1821. 50

Blanks.

OF the various kinds commonly in use, for sale at the Office of the WESTERN CAROLINIAN

State of North-Carolina.

ROWAN COUNTY.
In Equity—April Term, 1822.

Jesse A. Pearson, Joseph Pearson and others, against William B. Thomas, Alexander H. Thomas, William Langhorne; also against Pleasant H. May and Benjamin Chairs, executors of the last will of William Thomas, deceased.

IT appearing to the court that William Langhorne resides in Virginia, and William B. Thomas, Alexander H. Thomas, and Pleasant H. May, reside in South-Carolina: It is Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Western Carolinian, that the said defendants, William Langhorne, William B. Thomas, Alexander H. Thomas and Pleasant H. May, do make their personal appearance at the next Court of Equity, to be held for the county of Rowan aforesaid, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday of September next, and answer, plead, or demur to the complainants' bill of complaint, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso against them, and heard ex parte.

6108 Test. GEO. LOCKE, C. M. E.

State of North-Carolina.

ROWAN COUNTY.
In Equity—April Term, 1822.

The Executors of the last Will of Richmond Pearson deceased, vs. Benjamin Chairs and Pleasant H. May, Executors of the last Will of William Thomas, deceased.

IT appearing to the court that Pleasant H. May, one of the defendants, resides in South-Carolina—it is Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Western Carolinian, for him to appear at the next term of the Court of Equity, to be held for Rowan county, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday of September next, then and there to answer, plead, or demur to the complainants' bill, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso against him, and heard ex parte.

6108 Test. GEO. LOCKE, C. M. E.

State of North-Carolina.

ROWAN COUNTY.

SUPERIOR Court of Law, April Term, 1822.

Ruth Harris vs. John Harris. It appearing to the court, by return of two subpoenas, that said John Harris is not to be found in the county, and the requisition of the act in other respects having been complied with, it is ordered by the court, that publication be made three months in the Western Carolinian and Raleigh Star, for the said John Harris to appear at the next Superior Court, to be held for the county of Rowan, to answer this petition, otherwise it will be heard ex parte. Leave is given to the petitioner to examine testimony without giving notice to the defendant; it appearing to the court that he has absconded and gone without the limits of the state, to parts unknown.

Witness Alex. Frohock, Clerk of the Rowan Superior Court, at office.
5mt114 ALEX. FROHOCK, C. S. C.

State of North-Carolina.

BURKE COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1822. John Thompson, vs. David Evans. O. Att. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant, David Evans, resides beyond the limits of this state; it was therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for three months, that unless he, the said David Evans, makes his appearance at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said county, at Morganton, on the fourth Monday in July next, then and there to reply or plead to issue, judgment will be taken for the plaintiff's demand against him.

Attest, J. ERWIN, Clerk.
3mt109—Price adv. \$3 50.

State of North-Carolina.

SURRY COUNTY.

SUPERIOR Court of Law, March term, 1822. William Burch, vs. Nancy Burch. Petition for divorce. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant in this case resides without the limits of the state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for three months, that the defendant appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for the county of Surry, at the Court-House in Rockford, on the first Monday in September next, and plead, answer or demur to said petition, otherwise the petition will be heard ex parte, and judgment awarded accordingly.

Test, J. WILLIAMS, Jr. C. S. C.

3mt109—Price adv. \$3 50

State of North-Carolina.

LINCOLN COUNTY.

COUNTY Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, A. D. 1822. Peter Forney vs. Christian Reinhardt. Original attachment, levied on six negroes and sundry articles of personal property. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Christian Reinhardt, the defendant, is not an inhabitant of this state—it is therefore ordered by court, that he appear at the next county court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for Lincoln county, at the Court-House in Lincoln, on the third Monday in July next, and reply or plead to issue, or judgment by default final will be entered up against him. Ordered, by court, that publication hereof be made three months successively in the Western Carolinian.

3mt112

Test, VARDRY M'BECK, C. C.

NORTH-CAROLINA.

RANDOLPH COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1822. Christopher Swain, vs. Job Mills. Att. levied in the hands of Moses Swain and others. It appearing to the court that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this state—it is Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, for the said defendant to appear at the court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Randolph, on the first Monday in August next, and plead, answer or demur, otherwise judgment will be entered against him.

JESSE HARPER, C. C. C.

6wt9—Price adv. \$2.

Gig for Sale.

THE subscribers have in their possession for sale, a new pannel Gig, made in New-York, which will be disposed of on reasonable terms.

RANDOLPH & YOUNG.
Salisbury, March 18, 1822. 93

Ran Away

FROM the subscriber, on the 27th of May, a negro man named SAMBO, about 26 or 27 years old, tall, and rather inclining to yellow. He has a dim scar on his left cheek, an inch or better long, is of a good countenance, and well spoken. Any person that will take him and confine him so that I get him, or bring him home, shall be handsomely rewarded.

LEMUEL D. JOHNSTON.

May 30, 1822.—47r

State of North-Carolina.

ASHE COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Sessions, 1822. Elizabeth Humphris, Administratrix, vs. John Humphris. Original Attachment. Ambrose Parks summoned as Garnishee. Whereas it appears to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant is an inhabitant of another state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Western Carolinian, that the defendant appear at the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Ashe, at the Court-House in Jefferson, on the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in October next, and there to answer, plead, or demur, otherwise judgment will be taken pro confesso.

I, Thos. Calloway, certify, that the foregoing is a true copy of record, as appears from the minutes.

THOS. CALLOWAY, C. C. C.

NORTH-CAROLINA.

RANDOLPH COUNTY.

In Equity—Spring Term, 1822.

ALEXANDER GRAY and Jesse Harper, Administrators, with the will annexed, of Solomon Parke, deceased, against John Morgan and others. It appearing to the court that Augustus B. Longstreet and Frances Elizabeth his wife, Jacob Flowers, and Polly his wife, reside without this state: It is Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Western Carolinian, for them to appear at the next term of this court, and plead, answer or demur, otherwise the bill will be taken pro confesso against them, and heard ex parte.

B. ELLIOTT, C. M. E.

6wt9—Price adv. \$2.

NORTH-CAROLINA.

RANDOLPH COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1822. Marmaduke Swain, vs. Job Mills. Att. levied in the hands of B. Elliott and others. It appearing to the court that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this state—it is Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, for the said defendant to appear at the court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Randolph, on the first Monday of August next, and plead, answer or demur, otherwise judgment will be entered against him.

JESSE HARPER, C. C. C.

6wt9—Price adv. \$2.

NORTH-CAROLINA.

RANDOLPH COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1822. Michael Swain, vs. Pomroy Higley. Att. levied in the hands of Joseph Hodgson and others. It appearing to the court that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this state—it is Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, for the said defendant to appear at the court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Randolph, on the first Monday of August next, and plead, answer or demur, otherwise judgment will be entered against him.

JESSE HARPER, C. C. C.

6wt9—Price adv. \$2.

NORTH-CAROLINA.

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1822. Thomas Greer, vs. Samuel W. Lindsay. Attachment. Levied on a tract of land, sundry articles of merchandise, household furniture and other property, and Mr. J. Robinson and others summoned as Garnishees. In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state, or has absconded, or so conceals himself that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him: It is, therefore, ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Western Carolinian, that unless the said defendant appear at the next court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the fourth Monday of August next, and reply, judgment final by default will be taken against him, and the case heard ex parte.

Test, ISAAC ALEXANDER, C. M. C.

3mt16 Price adv. \$4

NORTH-CAROLINA.

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1822. James Wilson, vs. Samuel W. Lindsay. Attachment. Levied in the hands of Alex. Porter, Richard Robinson, and others, and they summoned as Garnishees. In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state, or has absconded, or so conceals himself that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him: It is therefore Ordered, by the court, that publication be made for three months in the Western Carolinian, that unless the said defendant appear at the next court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday of August next, and reply, judgment final by default will be taken against him, and the case heard ex parte.

Test, ISAAC ALEXANDER, C. M. C.

3mt16 Price adv. \$4

FROM THE BALTIMORE REGISTER.

DEBATE ON THE CONVENTION QUESTION.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, DEC. 1821.

[Mr. Smith's Speech concluded.]

But gentlemen say our Constitution has had an existence of 45 years, therefore ought not to be touched.—If an argument of this kind ought to have any weight, it might have been used with much greater force against amending the Constitution or Charter of Connecticut, which had existed since the days of King Charles. But such arguments had no weight there, and they are entitled to none here. Time cannot sanctify error. If your Constitution have nothing to recommend it but the rust of antiquity, that ought not to protect it. If you are not able to shew that it is perfect in all its parts, or superior to any Constitution which the present age can form, the people ought to have an opportunity of amending it when they express a wish to do so.

Mr. Jefferson had been referred to as authority for the system of Representation adopted in Virginia. You are told that a portion of the people in that State are disfranchised; that no man who is not possessed of a freehold can vote for a Delegate to their House of Representatives. Mr. S. said he objected to this system. He cared not who was in favour of it. He respected Mr. Jefferson as much as any man; but he would not call such a system of government a Democratic Republic; but, in the language of Vattel, an Aristocratic Republic. [Mr. S. read a passage from Vattel in support of his opinion.]

What, asked Mr. S. constitutes the strength of the State? There are two kinds of strength; the one moral, the other physical. The moral, is the good opinion which the people entertain of the goodness of its form; the physical, is the force and ability which it possesses to meet an enemy. Suppose your Republic is invaded, all your citizens would be called upon to defend it, whether they have land or not, and if a man be obliged to fight for his country, he surely ought to enjoy the rights of a citizen.

The next gentleman that addressed the committee on this subject was from Beaufort, (Mr. Blackledge.) That gentleman acknowledged that the Western people were not correctly represented. This was a generous acknowledgment, and nothing more than he expected from the candour of that gentleman. But he nevertheless demanded of us a catalogue of our grievances. He admits we have not justice done us, but demands of us to show where we have it not. The gentleman goes on to remark, that though the East does not equal the West in population, the towns of Newbern, Wilmington, &c. pay all the taxes paid by this State to the General Government. It is true that those places are the ports of entry, and that the Revenue Officers reside there, and that our merchants first pay the duties on shipping and on goods imported. But if the gentleman had read a little more on the subject of Political Economy, he would have found, that though the merchant pays these duties in the first instance, they are ultimately paid by the consumers of the goods imported, who live in the interior of the country.

The gentleman from Wilmington, (Mr. Jones) next addressed the committee, very eloquently and very feelingly. He regretted that so much feeling and zeal had been shewn by the advocates of these resolutions. Mr. S. said it was natural that gentlemen should express themselves feelingly when they had to claim the rights of freemen, of which they were unjustly deprived. But the alarm which was taken in relation to our forcibly obtaining our rights, had no foundation. We will bear the evil of which we complain, until our Eastern friends can be prevailed upon to do us justice; but we shall never cease to claim our rights.

Gentlemen speak of threats which have appeared in some newspapers.—This was no doubt the production of some intemperate person; but a publication of this kind ought not to be charged upon the friends of these resolutions. So far as he knew the Wes-

tern people, he could pledge himself they meant to use no other weapons but those of fair argument.

A Convention is objected to, because it is committing all the political powers of the community into the hands of the people; and it is feared that when the delegates to a Convention are met, they might break down some of the old barriers of the Government. It is apprehended that certain powers would be taken from the Judiciary and placed in the Legislature. He did not fear any thing of the kind. Though some two or three gentlemen might have given such an opinion, he believed the people of the West are as much attached to the Judiciary, as any other citizens in the State. No danger, he believed, need be apprehended from that quarter.

Are you afraid, asked Mr. S. to trust the people with the power that belongs to them? The doctrine, that the people are unable to govern themselves, cannot be tolerated in this free country. It might suit the subjects of George IV. or of the Emperor of all the Russias, but he hoped it would find few advocates with us. He should always be the supporter of self-government. It is contained in the first clause of our Declaration of Rights; and the people have never passed the sovereignty out of their hands, and he trusted never would.

The next gentleman who addressed the committee was from Granville, (Mr. Hillman) and he adopted the same strain of argument with his friends on that side of the question. He asks if the Governor be not now, in effect, elected by the people, through their representatives. Mr. S. observed, that he had already stated that the present majority of the Legislature elect the officers of Government and make laws without our consent, which is a sufficient answer to the gentleman's remark.

But, asks the gentleman, if you form a Constitution, may not that also have its defects? Mr. S. presumed it would. It would be the work of man, and as man is imperfect, his works will necessarily be so. But what, said he, does this prove? Not that our present Constitution cannot be amended? Cannot be made more conformable to republican principles? It certainly proves no such thing.

The gentleman asks if the Constitution of the U. States be not republican? It certainly is, said Mr. S. and he would be content to make ours as like it as possible; for he considered it a good republican Constitution. But the gentleman inquires if political justice can be weighed in a balance.—Though this cannot be done, we might come nearer to it than to allow one man to have six times as much as another. We can approach equal justice something nearer than our present Constitution does.

But the question is asked, why a man with half a million of dollars has not more political power than a man without a dollar? A rich man has no more power in the election of a member of this House than the poorest man of the community; but our Constitution provides for the security of the rich in the Senate, whose members are elected by landholders, and without whose consent no law can pass to injure the man of wealth. The riches of a wealthy man give him also an indirect influence in elections, as he can generally draw after him a number of votes from men who, in some way or other, are dependent on him, though this is contrary to our principles of political justice. Men are equal, and ought to have equal political rights.

The gentleman intimated that if the Western people had the power they would abuse it. But he assigned no reason why the people of the West would be more likely to abuse power than those of the East. Mr. S. did not know that the Eastern people had abused the power which they have.—But the better way is to distribute the power, and thus give neither section of the State an opportunity of abusing it.

But the gentleman asks, if any country has presented a grievance to this Legislature which has not been properly attended to? Mr. S. said the Legislature had not the power of applying a remedy to the grievance which

they presented, except by adopting the Resolutions now before the committee.

Mr. S. apologized for detaining the committee so long; but would draw his remarks to a close. He would observe, that most of the old States had held Conventions for the amendment of their Constitutions, and in every instance the Constitutions thus submitted to the people have been much improved; and he had no hesitation in believing, that if the Legislature would consent to submit our Constitution in like manner, the people have wisdom enough to present us with a Constitution not inferior to any other in the Union. The people of this State are as watchful of their rights as those of any other State. When the Federal Constitution was presented to them for adoption, they did not embrace it at first; but after due consideration and considerable debate, they finally accepted it. They have, at no time, been regardless of the rights and liberties of freemen.

The misfortune is, said Mr. S. that gentlemen will not be convinced by argument, because they have the power and are determined to keep it. No argument has any effect upon them.—Political power to a Legislator, is like gold to a miser. He knew of no instance of persons surrendering political power without a struggle.

Mr. S. concluded by observing, that it is very easy to introduce plausible objections to any measure, however just and reasonable; to alarm the feelings of the timid, and lead them to apprehend the destruction of their liberties. When the present Constitution of the United States was first proposed, a great alarm was raised, and much evil predicted. The Articles of Confederation were clung to. It was said that the States were about to give up every thing, and that the liberties of the people were about to be subverted. Yet the event has proved that all the predictions then made had no foundation; for no man can now be found who does not rejoice in the change, and feel grateful for the blessings which we enjoy under the present government of the Union.

He hoped the committee would weigh the subject maturely and dispassionately, and decide upon it according to the best dictates of their judgment. The observations which he had made, were such as his duty called for, and which he believed to be founded in truth. Relying on the justice and magnanimity of the committee, he hoped they would allow this question to be submitted to the people; and with their decision, whatever it might be, he should be satisfied.

Mr. Hillman explained.

Mr. Hawks.—I have watched with patient attention, Mr. Chairman, the progress of the gentleman from Hillsborough, (Mr. Smith,) in his march over this wide field of controversy. I have seen him in the chivalrous spirit of reform, pass by no combatant who has yet appeared in the contest, and, like Gulliver among the Lilliputians, he has endeavored to throw the pigmies who surrounded him, hither and thither, at his own will and pleasure. The humble individual who now addresses you, has not escaped his animadversions, and therefore hopes the committee will pardon him for again entering the lists.

For himself, Mr. H. said, he thanked the gentleman for that ray of illumination he had thrown on the subject by quotations from *Vattel* on the laws of Nations. The gentleman deserved credit for the correctness of his quotations, and Mr. H. said he had only to lament, that in his search for truth, the gentleman had not proceeded far enough to discover the whole truth.—This eminent writer had been represented to the committee as laying down the principles, that in republics, as the power belongs to the people, the people have the right to make what Constitution they please; and we, said Mr. H. are called on to adopt, as a fair conclusion from this principle, the strange position advanced yesterday, for the first time, by the gentleman from Fayetteville, (Mr. Strange,) that as individuals in the great mass of the community, we are entitled to a vote on the subject, but when placed in legislative capacity, it is beyond the power entrusted to us. This novel idea should be answered by *Vattel* himself; he was too profound in his views to lay down as a rule of action a proposition so indefinite as this; it would therefore be found, upon consulting him further, that in all contemplated alterations of an established form of government, the question of expediency was expressly recognized as a previous one.—And who should answer the question? The people, by their delegates convened in supreme legislative council; and when, said Mr. H. this General Assembly shall have voted it to be expedient, we will return to the ranks of our fellow-citizens, and, acting on the principle read from

Vattel, by the gentleman from Hillsborough, will proceed to the exercise of our rights as private individuals.

In directing the attention of the committee to the benefit which might be derived from the history of the sister States in the confederacy, Mr. H. said he had yesterday stated what he had seen in Connecticut, at the time that State met in Convention for the amendment of its Constitution. This statement has been questioned. The change had been called by the gentleman from Hillsborough, a contest between Church and State, in which the latter obtained the victory. Mr. H. said, that a very slight acquaintance with the State of Connecticut, was sufficient to show that this was not the case. That Church which was represented as so obnoxious, contained within its body a majority of the people; in the struggle, therefore, it must have been triumphant. The fact was, it was a mere contest for power between those who had it, and those who wanted it, but who had no Constitutional right to it. The demon of faction there stalked abroad, and its track may now be seen by the mournful vestiges of desolation. The wisest and best men in the State stemmed the torrent in vain; they could only mourn over the calamities of their country, and the remembrance of its condition almost wrung from them tears of blood.

It might not be amiss, Mr. H. said, here to advert to another fact in the history of the adoption of the Constitution of Connecticut, as it might, perhaps, convince gentlemen that those States which had in this debate been applauded for their independence in demolishing the fabrics reared by the hands of their fathers, were not in all things worthy of imitation. The Convention of Connecticut met, formed its Constitution, sent it forth to the people, and called upon them with insulting haste to decide after the deliberation of a fortnight, on the adoption of an instrument under which they and their posterity were to live perhaps for centuries. Changes in government were not to be made for light and transient causes, and whenever any change should be attempted in our Constitution, Mr. H. hoped it would be done with wisdom and deliberation. To make a Constitution, is not the work of a day, nor ought it to be entrusted to common hands; but no gentleman could say that in the present temper of the times, the timid haste of those who might fear the loss of power, would not force upon us the precipitate course pursued by Connecticut.

The attention of the committee had been called, by the gentleman from Hillsborough, to the Constitution of the United States. We have been told, said Mr. H. that in every correct system of representation, it is necessary, in order to equalize political power, to take into view both the population and property of a community. This is the principle which I recognized yesterday. The Constitution of the General Government embraces this principle, and so does our Constitution; but to make representation perfectly equal, is, as was remarked by the gentleman from Granville, (Mr. Hillman,) impossible; and therefore the Federal Constitution, so far as representation is concerned, was formed in the spirit of compromise. And however gentlemen may ridicule the idea, there must have been a principle of sovereignty in our counties; and when these several counties adopted the Constitution, it was done in the same spirit of compromise.

But it is objected against the present system, that the Legislature appoints the Governor and Judges, and in this objection the real motive of opposition was developed; here was seen the hand grasping for power. He did not think the gentleman from the West had any cause of complaint against their friends from the East, on this ground. The West had certainly enjoyed its full share of honorable appointments; and from the county in which the gentleman from Hillsborough lives, no less than six members of the bar had been taken, within a few years, to grace the bench of our superior courts.

The gentleman from Granville had yesterday called upon the friends of the resolutions to place their fingers on any actual grievance growing out of the present system. None had been shewn. The evils complained of, said Mr. H. exist only upon paper; and we are asked to alter our Constitution because the delicate ears of hypercritical gentlemen are offended with its phraseology. But this morning, the gentleman from Hillsborough tells us in general terms, that our Constitution will be greatly improved by a revision, and at the same time admits that the new system will probably be stamped with the impress of human infirmity. Sir, I thank him for the admission, for on it we may build. I had thought, from the remarks of the other friends of these resolutions, that we had reached that era of intelligence, when we could not fail to better our Constitution; but if the labors of the present enlightened age, like those of the last, are to be stamped with imperfection, I would submit it to the understanding of those who hear me, whether it be not better to bear the evils that we have, than fly to others that we know not of. We know what are the present defects in our government, but we cannot foresee what may be the defects in any new Constitu-

tion which may be formed. Mr. H. said he would point them to the wisdom of these latter days as displayed in the new Constitutions formed by Alabama, Missouri, New-York, &c. and he asked to be shewn any one of them better than ours.

He had asserted yesterday, that if representation were to be regulated by numbers and wealth, there was no inequality. His honorable friend from Beaufort, (Mr. Blackledge,) had repeated the sentiment, and declared that the revenue paid into the public coffers, from the towns on the sea-board, exceeded all that was furnished by the Western counties. This had been contested, and considered as totally irrelevant to the present question. Mr. H. thought it had much to do with the subject. North-Carolina, viewed as an independent State, possessed the same common interest; and that which tended to diminish the wealth of individuals, inhabiting any portion of her territory, tended at the same time to the common injury, for individual wealth was the foundation of national wealth. The Eastern section of the State, interested in shipping to a vast amount, and continually importing goods subject to duty, poured into the treasury chest of the Federal Government, a sum which, superadded to the revenue furnished by the East to the State Treasury, made an aggregate, compared with which, the amount of revenue raised in the West was small indeed. But some gentleman had been pleased to say, that the Treasury of the United States was not the Treasury of North-Carolina. True, said Mr. H. it is not our Treasury, Sir, but it serves in various ways to protect a portion of our territory, which furnishes part of the funds in the State Treasury, and thereby insures the permanency of those funds. Mr. H. said that a comment on the remark of his friend from Rockingham, (Mr. Morehead,) would illustrate his idea. That gentleman had said that our countrymen of the West were ready with their thousands of armed men, to defend us in time of danger. For myself, Mr. H. proceeded, I thank the gentleman; I am sure that our countrymen in the West would act the part of brethren; but, Sir, with a defenceless sea-board of great extent, unprotected by a naval armament, (which armament the East now contributes to support,) our Western coadjutors would find on their arrival, the vestiges of a victorious enemy, in our desolated towns and smoking villages. They would find, too, that they were deeply interested in our weal or woe, because in the body politic, as in the natural body, the affection of any one part will be felt by the whole system.

But the gentleman from Hillsborough, aware that the revenue furnished by the East to the General Government, is in its consequences advantageous to North-Carolina at large, attempts to evade the conclusion drawn from the fact, by telling us that these revenues are paid by the Western people, the consumers of the articles, and not the merchants. Mr. H. said it was true that the consumer paid the duty, but it was also undeniably true, that the tax did not fall on the people of the West, for a very small proportion of the importations of the East ever passed to the West of the spot on which he stood.

When I reflect, Mr. Chairman, said Mr. H. that these resolutions are but an invitation to us to sit in judgment upon our ancestors, I am forcibly reminded of the lines of a great poet, alike remarkable for his knowledge of human nature and for the sarcastic powers of his muse: "We think our fathers fools, so wise we grow, "Our sons in future times will think us so."

Sir, were this nothing more than an invitation to charge with folly those who have preceded us, I would now resume my seat; but I see in it something more, our assistance is asked to unbind and let loose upon the calm surface of that political sea on which we at present ride in safety, the angry winds of faction. That surface may be lashed by those winds into billows, on which some few may float in safety to office and to honor, but when we would fain see its turbulent waves once more at peace, we may look around in vain for the master spirit who can "ride upon the whirlwind and direct the storm" of a political tempest.

One word more. In my soul I do believe the proposed measure inexpedient; and I beg my countrymen to bear in mind, that to make a Constitution is one thing, to make a good one is another. Our present Constitution is a fabric reared by our fathers, and within its walls we have lived for many years in safety; in tearing it down, to erect a more modern edifice in its place, we may be overwhelmed in its ruins, we may sow the wind only to reap the whirlwind.

A gentleman who courted a lady of the name of Miss Lloyd, suddenly left her for one whose name was Take. After being married to her he was accosted by an acquaintance with, "So I hear you are married to Miss Lloyd, hey?" "Indeed," answered he, "it was a Miss Take, I assure you, sir."

The Liverpool papers mention the death of a man said to weigh 1300 lbs. who was lowered into his grave with a windlass!

INTELLIGENCE.

He comes, the herald of a noisy world, News from all nations jangling at his back.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Our London dates are brought down to the 12th April. War between Russia and Turkey is still undecided. Some of the journals doubt whether the Turks had given in their rejection of the Russian Ultimatum. The London Courier of the 10th, however, speaks of "the peremptory rejection of the Russian Ultimatum being communicated" to the ministers of England and Austria. The *Austrian Observer*, on the other hand, the oracle of that court, still preserves an impenetrable silence. The London Morning Herald, of April 12, at 1 o'clock, declares the accounts from Constantinople are very contradictory; "one party positively asserting war inevitable, and the other favorable to the continuance of peace."—Indeed, when we recollect the wonderful accounts were put out by stockjobbers during the invasion of Naples, to depress the funds, and how almost Europe was convulsed by a dash of the pen, we should be careful how we believe all the "rumours of war." We have given place to very copious extracts from the news, in this day's paper—but the following summary in addition, if founded on facts, is too interesting to be withheld:

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

It is stated, that on the 13th of March, the Turkish squadron gave chase to three Russian ships, in the Black Sea, of which they captured two, under pretence that they had Greek property on board.—The Ottoman fleet appears to have sailed for the Isle of Candia, with 16,000 troops, to make a descent there. An army entirely composed of Asiatics, and which is estimated at 130,000 men, was stationed in the vicinity of Constantinople, which capital, according to accounts from Odessa, was perfectly tranquil on the 1st of March. Subsequent advices, received in London, of the 15th, say, that the population were to be immediately armed, that an order for a levy *en masse* had been issued, and that the foreign minister had been officially advertised of the rejection of the Russian ultimatum. In consequence of which, the greatest enthusiasm prevailed in the Turkish capital; and the orders which the Divan despatched in rapid succession to the army, did not permit a doubt that the Turks would be the first to attack; and it was generally thought that hostilities commenced on the 1st of April at the latest; for, on the departure of the courier, the Turkish army, about 160,000 strong, and perfectly equipped and supplied, was but a few days march from the Danube, and was about to effect immediately the passage of that river. If, as is supposed, the Russians had been informed of this movement, they would themselves have advanced, from whence it would result, that the first blow would take place between the Pruth and the Danube. This intelligence, the London Courier says, is considered authentic.

Late accounts from Smyrna corroborate these statements, and add that the roads in the vicinity of Smyrna were crowded with troops proceeding towards Constantinople. A great number of extra caravans had been employed by the Turkish authorities, for the purpose of transporting soldiers and military stores towards the headquarters, on the banks of the Pruth. The same advices also confirm the accounts of the issue of a Firman by the *Grand Seigneur*, for embodying all males from the age of 18 to an advanced age of life. For some months past, the inhabitants of Smyrna had been kept in a state of great ignorance as to the relations of Russia and Turkey, but the preparations to which we have alluded, had produced a strong sensation, and were looked upon as certain. The Turks had shewn no disposition of late to molest foreigners, but great fears were entertained that the commencement of hostilities might lead to fresh excesses. The strictest orders had been sent to all Pachas in Europe to arm and exercise all the young men in their Pachaicks, in proportion as they had acquired some knowledge in the use of arms, they were to be sent to one of the two armies in reserve, which these Pachas were ordered to form.

Other accounts say, that no idea could be formed of the "infatuated exultation of the Turks; all classes cry to arms!" and, unhappily, signalize their enthusiasm by the massacre of the Greeks. As soon as a bath shall have taken place, the *Grand Seigneur* quits Constantinople to head the army in person, and the famous standard MAHOMET will be displayed. [N. Y. Com. Adv.]

We extract the following from the Memorial addressed to the Cortes in the Public Sitting of the 3d March, by the Secretary for the Dispatch of Foreign Affairs:

"The ratifications of the treaty of amity for adjusting differences and limits, concluded on the 22d February, 1819, between His Majesty and the United States, were exchanged on the 22d February, 1821. In conformity with the stipulation in article 4th of the said treaty, the King, as appointed the Spanish Commissioner, Limits, which, in concert with that chosen by the Government of the United

States, is to trace out the divisional line between the territories of the two powers. The Spanish Commissioners charged to execute the delivery of East and West Florida, within the time fixed by article 7th of the treaty, have experienced some vexations on the part of the American authorities appointed by those provinces. The King trusts that the Government of the United States will readily give the satisfaction which has been asked, for a proceeding so little conformable to the relations of friendship existing between the two powers; and will thus confirm the hopes conceived by his majesty, that the conclusion of the last treaty will draw close the bonds of friendship which unite the two nations."

The memorial goes on to state certain "impending differences" with Portugal; which it hopes, however, will be settled "in a conciliatory manner." Nothing is said of the President's proposition about the recognition of South-America—his message not having reached them on the 3d of March. *Richmond Enquirer.*

DOMESTIC.

WINCHESTER, VA. MAY 25.

Daring Outrage.—On Sunday last, as two young ladies of this neighborhood were passing through a piece of woods on their return home from a visit to a friend's, they were met by a negro, whose rude behaviour evinced the most brutal intentions. As if determined on accomplishing his purpose, he severely beat them, tied them to a tree, and compelled them to endure his loathsome caresses. After much struggling one of the ladies freed herself, and flew homewards. She was immediately overtaken, struck to the ground with a club, and dragged again to her companion. On recovering from the blow, she succeeded in untying the other, who also made an attempt to escape, but was in like manner brought back. Finding himself unable to succeed in his designs, the villain at length desisted, and made off. A horse being stolen the same night, a few miles from where the outrage was committed, it is supposed he may have been guilty of this act also. All endeavors to apprehend him have proved fruitless.—*Republican.*

Melancholy.—We understand that two persons (a girl about 15, and a child about 2 years of age) were struck with lightning and instantly killed, in New Salem, Mass. during the continuance of the thunder storm of Wednesday last.—*Greenfield pap.*

TEA.

Since our last publication we have been favoured with the receipt from CHARLES H. HALL, Esq. of New-York, of a small quantity of *Tea Seeds*, brought to this country in the ship Savannah, lately from China. Whether it may succeed in the Southern climate of our country we know not, but the enterprise of some of its inhabitants may at least be gratified in making the trial.—*Amer. Farmer.*

AMERICAN INGENUITY.

It is with pleasure we inform the public, that a new mathematical instrument has been recently invented by Mr. Wm. Bolles, a young man of Griswold, in this State. It is called a Trigonometer, and consists of three straight graduated rulers, and two graduate arches, so adjusted as to admit of solving all the problems of plain trigonometry without calculation, and sooner than the mathematician, provided with tables, could turn to a sine, tangent, secant, or logarithm of a number; and the result given by the instrument quite as exact as any travelers tables extant would give it in case of right angles, and all obtuse angles are solved by it with equal facility. Indeed, if well graduated verniers were applied, it must be as exact as calculations by the tables in common use; and enable the sailor, engineer, surveyor, architect, or carpenter, to solve all the problems in plane trigonometry, without studying the art, or having more learning than is necessary to keep a mechanic's book.

Let the wisacres of Europe hold debate whether man in America degenerates, and labour to prove the position by quoting an Archimedes or a Newton; still, let us glory in the fact, that considering the means and opportunity, the inventive genius of Americans of the sixth or seventh generation at least, equals that of the people of any other country, old or new. *Connecticut Courant.*

British Travellers.—The mawkish sensibility of some of our editors was peculiarly agitated, when Mr. Adams, in his oration, ventured to lash the presumption and falsehoods of British Travellers and Reviewers. It was considered a cruel attack, as a revival of old hostilities, and as such, was severely deprecated.

A work has lately appeared, entitled *Travels in the United States*, by a Mr. Howison, which, for pitiful falsehoods and disgraceful malignity excels even Ash and the other hired writers of former times. If at the present day the British public can patronize, and the reviewers applaud, such libels on our country as these travels, they merit all that has been recently said of them, and feelings of ill will and asperity must and will prevail. *N. Y. Nat. Adv.*

SALISBURY:
TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 11, 1822.

By a law passed during the late Session of Congress, the mail route from Fayetteville to Salisbury was changed so as to go by Carthage, M'Neill's, and Slean's ferry, and to return by Forrest's Blakely, Lawrenceville, Allentown, and M'Auley's Store. By this alteration, the people on the eastern side of the Yadkin in the lower part of this county, and in the part of Montgomery county adjoining, will be able to get papers from Salisbury within a week after they are printed; now they cannot obtain them at all, without riding a distance of thirty miles. By a regulation made a year or two since, but which, from some cause or other, was never carried into effect, the mail was to cross Slean's ferry in going down, and return by the way of Forrest's Store: any way, however, to open some kind of communication with the above district of country.

We have received a letter from a respectable gentleman, (James Whitaker, Esq.) living at Swanano, Buncombe Co. who states that an insane person, by the name of Archibald Womack, has been at his house for some days, is very destitute, and unable to provide for, or take care of himself. Womack says that he belongs to this county, and has children and friends living here. Mr. W. requests us to give this notice, as "it may inform his children or friends, who, if they have any human feelings, will try to alleviate the distresses of a father, or perhaps a brother, who is at this time without either sense or reason, or any thing else, except life alone."

We have before slightly noticed a series of papers under the signature of a "Native Virginian," which originally appeared in the Federal Republican, and have since been embodied in a pamphlet and distributed over the Union. Their pretended object is to expose public defaulters and speculators; and it will no doubt greatly astonish the good people of this country to learn, that from the establishment of the government to the present time, they have been governed by a set of sharpers, swindlers, and unprincipled, mercenary wretches! This a "Native of Virginia," alias a native of Maryland, and a dismissed clerk from one of the Departments, has discovered! And this writer, who has doubtless ere this tickled his fancy with the appellation of the modern Junius; this quondam clerk, whose integrity, without question, caused his dismissal from his clerkship; this man, as pure as the snows of heaven, actuated by motives of the sublimest patriotism, and peculiarly fitted for the task,—has undertaken to reform the morals of the land, and to expose the obliquities of our National Rulers.

Seriously, however, this "Native Virginian" has come forward with the ostensible motives of exposing corruption: he pretends to be actuated by nothing less than the purest patriotism: and with these professions he attacks the fair fame of our most distinguished citizens; of men whose good name is the property of their country, and which she should cherish as she would her own existence; of men whose names will be known and revered ages after that of a "Native Virginian" shall have sunk into the obscurity whence it sprung. He holds up to the exultation of the governments of Europe, (for his slanders will reach even there,) this Republic, but an infant among nations, as more corrupt than the most depraved among them; as having been governed from John Adams' administration to that of James Monroe, by men who confer as little honor on human nature as they do on their country: he shows the purity of his intentions, his patriotism, in thus holding up his country to the scorn and derision of the world. We are as little disposed to shield the public defaulter, the speculator, as any one; nor are we opposed to a rigid scrutiny into the conduct of our public officers. On the contrary, we think such a scrutiny absolutely necessary. Our rulers, State and

National, should be watched with a vigilant, though not a suspicious eye; their transactions should be closely scanned, not because we wish to discover errors, or mal-practices, but to prevent them. The confidence and vigilance of the people should go together. But while we would render what little assistance we could to the individual, actuated by honest and upright motives, who would fearlessly drag the public leeches (for such there are) into the glare of day, and expose them to the just execrations of the people; who would arraign at the bar of public justice the guilty defaulter, and the unprincipled speculator,—for young as our country is, we have such characters: while we would, we say, rather assist such an individual, than throw the least obstacle in his way, we should feel ourselves in duty bound to discountenance "A Native Virginian." His zeal is commendable; but his motives, to say nothing harsher, are greatly to be suspected. That to some of the cases he has animadverted upon, he may have attached sufficient evidence of corruption in the actors, is very probable; but that in others he has grossly slandered individuals, and when convinced of it, refused to retract, is notorious.

In his 6th No. he charges Mr. Jefferson with receiving the money twice on a bill which he drew on a banker in Amsterdam, during his mission to France,—once, when the bill was drawn, and again, when he retired from office in 1809. And this, he says, "was a palpable and manifest act of moral turpitude, about which no two honest, impartial men can possibly differ." Mr. Jefferson has at length replied to this charge, and explained the nature of it so satisfactorily, and exculpated himself so completely, that it would seem to be impossible that instant conviction of its falsity should not flash on the mind of every one. The facts are these:—Mr. Jefferson, while at Cowes in England, in 1789, on his return to the United States, drew a letter of credit on a Dutch house at Amsterdam, in favor of Grand & Co. Paris, and immediately charged himself with it as cash, in his account with the United States. The bill was sent by mail, by way of London, to Grand & Co. Paris; but it being then, Mr. J. states, exactly at the time when martial law was declared in Paris, the country all up in arms, and executions by the mob daily taking place, the mail was probably lost, as the bill never reached its destination. The consequence was, the bill never was paid. Mr. Jefferson could not have sold it; for of what value would it have been to any one, without the endorsement of Grand & Co.? This it could not have received, because it never reached them. And neither the Dutch Bankers nor Grand & Co. in their accounts of that date, or any other date, notice this bill; it follows of necessity, therefore, that it never could have been paid, and that Mr. Jefferson had consequently a just claim on the United States for the full amount of it, which was only 1148 dollars. A paltry sum, indeed, for a man like Mr. Jefferson, to become a rogue for! "The sum of the whole then is," says Mr. J. "that I drew a bill on the U. S. bankers, charged myself with it, on the presumption it would be paid; that it never was paid, however, either by the bankers of the U. S. or any body else. It was surely just then, to return me the money I had paid for it; yet the 'Native of Virginia' thinks, that this act of receiving back the money I had thus, through error, overpaid, 'was a palpable and manifest act of moral turpitude, about which no two honest, impartial men can possibly differ.'"

It is much to be regretted that any one, at this late day, should have made a charge like the one above mentioned, against Mr. Jefferson. Occupying, as he does, so conspicuous a place in the page of American history, his fame, in a measure, has become identified with that of his country; and in proportion as you tarnish the one, you soil the other. The author of the "Declaration of Independence," and belonging to that band of sages and patriots who form so bold a relief in the historical view of our Revolution, he has strong claims on the gratitude, and adds not a little to the reputation of his country. Whatever may have been his errors, therefore, it is ungenerous, ungrateful, and cruel, now, while bending under the weight of years, and just about to pass off the stage, to charge him with crime.

The reputation of Mr. Jefferson belongs not to a party, but to his country; and his country should protect it.

The Portland Statesman gives an account of a Quack Cancer Doctor, in Maine, who gives his patients cobwebs and spiders, each dose containing at least five large black spiders! He applies externally copperas, Spanish flies, and arsenic! No remedy could be more effectual: the most inveterate cancer would unquestionably be killed....and the patient too!

CHEAPER, WHO COULD WISH?
A newspaper printed at Dayton, at the confluence of Mad River with the Great Miami, in the interior of Ohio, gives the following as the price current of certain articles at that place: Superfine flour, \$2 50 per bbl; wheat 30 cents per bushel; rye, 20 to 25 cents, corn 12 cents, fresh beef 1 to 3 cents a pound; smoked ham 2 to 3 cents; butter 5 to 8 cents; eggs 3 to 5 cents per dozen; barn fowls 50 to 75 cents per dozen.

MAXIMS OF HEALTH.
Extract from a recent work of Dr. Kitchner's. "The more luxuriously you live, the more exercise you require."

"Exercise, to have its full effect, must be continued till we feel a sensible degree of perspiration, (which is the panacea for the prevention of corpulence,) and should at least once a day proceed to the borders of fatigue, but never pass them, or we shall be weakened instead of strengthened."

"After exercise, take care to get cool gradually; when your head perspires, rub it and your face, &c. dry with a cloth."

"Be content with one dish; as many men dig their graves with their teeth as with the tankard. Drunkenness is destructive, but gluttony destroys an hundred to one."

"The food which we fancy most generally, sits easiest on the stomach."

"To affirm that any thing is wholesome, or unwholesome, without considering the subject in all the circumstances to which it bears relation, and the unaccountable peculiarities of different constitutions, is, with submission, talking nonsense."

"What we have been longest used to is most likely to agree with us best."

"The wholesomeness, &c. of all food depends very much on the quality of it, and the way in which it is cooked."

"Those who are poor in health must live as they can: certainly the less stimulus any of us use the better, provided it be sufficient to properly carry on the circulation."

"The stately dames of Edward the Fourth's Court rose with the lark, despatched their dinner at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, and shortly after eight, were wrapt in slumber. How would those people be astonished could they but be witnesses to the present distribution of time among the children of fashion! Would they not call the perverse conduct of those who rise at one or two, dine at eight, and retire to bed when the morning is unfolding all its glories, and nature putting on her most pleasing aspect, absolute insanity?"

"Swift has observed, such is the extent of modern epicurism, that the world must be encompassed before a washer-woman can sit down to her breakfast!—i. e. by a voyage to the East for tea, and to the West for sugar."



MARRIED.
In Mecklenburg county, on Thursday, the 30th ult. by the Rev. John Robinson, John W. Means, Esq. of Cabarrus county, to Miss Margaret Wilson, daughter of the Rev. John M. Wilson, of Mecklenburg.

On the 16th ult. by Henry Connor, Esq. Barnett Dougherty, Esq. late of Lincoln, to Mrs. Polly Powers, all of the county of Lincoln.



DIED.
In this county, on the 2d instant, at the house of Jacob Pahel, Mr. William Robertson, a transient person. He said he lived, when at home, about thirty miles from Fayetteville, and that he left there four children. [The printers in Fayetteville might confer a favor on the relatives of the deceased, by publishing the above.] In Manchester, N. H. on the 8th May, Major Gen. JOHN STARK, aged 93 years, 8 months and 24 days.—He was a native of New-Hampshire, and for nearly a century resided on the banks of the Merrimack, near Amesbury Falls. When 21 years of age, he was captured by the Indians, carried a prisoner to Montreal, and redeemed by Mr. Wheelwright of Boston. Soon after, he was at the head of a company of Rangers, and by his courage, caution, and vigilance, distinguished himself as a Commander of one of those corps which were so highly distinguished

in the French and Indian wars which preceded the revolution. In this last war, the deeds of Gen. Stark fill up many of the most brilliant and well known pages of its history. He joined the army at Cambridge, and continued in active service to the close of the contest. His achievement in 1777, at Bennington, in the capture of the British and German corps d'armee, was one of the most intrepid, important, and cheering events of the Revolution. Those only can appreciate its importance who were witnesses of the gloom which was dissipated by this glorious event, and the spirit it inspired in hearts almost sinking into despondency. At the close of the war of independence, he retired to his paternal residence, and mingling with the hardy and industrious yeomanry of his native state, spent a protracted life in innocence and peace, having outlived all the General Officers of the army to which he belonged. Boston Centinel.

ESCAPULAPIAN SOCIETY.

Charlotte, Mecklenburg, N. C. AMONG the various sciences and literary pursuits of life, there is none more pre-eminently important than that which is emphatically styled the healing art; which brings health and joy to mankind; which counterpoises the frail condition of our nature, and meliorates or remedies the miseries which result from the indulgence of our vicious propensities. Several hundred dangerous diseases have been known to exist, for centuries past, (and the catalogue is annually increasing,) under a thousand variegated shades and modifications, so as frequently to embarrass the most learned physicians and require the utmost exertion of genius to keep pace with the progress of disease. This at once shews the importance of the profession, and the necessity of using all possible means to acquire a knowledge of all the discoveries that are made in Surgery and Physic. And inasmuch as our State Legislature has hitherto neglected to cherish or support this useful science in any way whatever, a number of Physicians from various western counties of this state, together with some from the adjacent districts of South-Carolina, met by previous appointment, in Charlotte, on the 15th day of May last, and unanimously agreed to associate themselves in the form of a Society, to be known by the name of the ESCAPULAPIAN SOCIETY; the objects of which are, to incite a spirit of investigation and research; to diffuse information among the members; to establish such rules as may promote an harmonious intercourse; and to advance the character and forward the interest of the profession, &c. The constitution provides that the Society shall be composed of those who subscribed at the time of its adoption, and others who shall be admitted under the following regulations, viz: "When any one, who has been regularly educated as a physician, wishes to become a member, he shall make his intentions known to one of the managers, and at the next meeting shall be balloted for, in which case a majority of the members present shall elect or reject; and in case any shall offer for membership who have not been formerly examined, he or they shall be privately examined by the managers, and if recommended by them, shall be balloted for as above stated."

Conformably with the constitution, the following official members were elected to serve one year, viz:

- Dr. Samuel Henderson, President.
- Dr. Robert McKintie, Vice-Presidents.
- Dr. Stephen Fox,
- Dr. David R. Dunlap, Cor. Secretary.
- Dr. James Bivings, Rec. Secretary.
- Dr. Joseph W. Ross, Treasurer.
- Dr. A. G. Anderson, Librarian.
- Dr. Chas. S. H. Schieffelin,
- Dr. Joseph R. Darnall,
- Dr. A. School,
- Dr. Samuel S. Harris,
- Dr. John M. Harris,

After the Society was organized, they proceeded to form rules and regulations for their own benefit, and especially ordered that their rates of Fees, by which they have pledged themselves to be governed, and in which the community feel themselves interested, should be published in the Western Carolinian. Those rates are as follows:

	From	To
Visits by day, per visit	\$1	2
" in night, double	2	
Mileage by day, per mile		25
" in night, double	50	
Cathartics and Emetics	25	50
Pills, per doz.	50	1
Epileptics	50	1
Fever Powders, per doz.	1	50
Tinctures and Mixtures, per oz.	50	1
P. Bark and Columbo, per oz.	50	
Venesection	50	
Extracting tooth	50	
Consultations	3	5
Written direction or Recipes	1	2
Oral Advice	1	
Attendance, per hour, in day	25	50
" in night	50	1
Obstetrical Operations	10	20
Amputations	5	25
Paracentesis	5	10
Dilatactions	5	10
Fractures	5	10
Trepanning	20	40
Depression or extracting Cataract	20	40
Introducing Catheter	1	5
Enema	50	1
Gonorrhoea	10	
Lues Venerea	20	
Merc. Ointment, per oz.	50	

By order, D. R. DUNLAP, Cor. Sec'y.

Entertainment

IN SALISBURY, NORTH-CAROLINA, BY WILLIAM H. SLAUGHTER,

AT his large and commodious Buildings, two doors east of the State Bank. He has lately employed an experienced and attentive Harp-keeper, who, with the aid of clean, well furnished Chambers, a well stored Cellar, Ice-House, Granary, good Osters, &c. is able, he flatters himself, to support his claims, in an increased degree, to the very liberal patronage his House has for so many years received.

Travellers and Private Boarders will continue to meet with those comforts and attentions with which they have, hitherto, been pleased to express themselves so well pleased.

The Northern, Southern, and Eastern Stages, put up at this House. May 1, 1822. *The Editors of the Georgia Journal, the National Intelligencer, and the Raleigh Register, are requested to insert the above advertisement in their respective papers three times, and send their accounts to this office for payment.

Sale Postponed.
THE Sale of the lots in the town of Salisbury, advertised to be sold, under a decree of the Court of Equity, on the 10th of June, is postponed until Monday, the 23d of September next. GEO. LOCKE, C. M. E.
June 11, 1822.—1w

NOTICE.
THE Co-partnership of Francis & John Irwin, hitherto existing in Charlotte, N. C. and Jasper county, Georgia, has this day dissolved by mutual consent. Those indebted to the concern will please to make payment to either of the subscribers, who are individually authorized to transact any business relative to the co-partnership. FRANCIS IRWIN, JOHN IRWIN.
May 1, 1822.—3w

NOTICE.
A person county court, May term, 1822, the subscriber obtained letters of administration on the estate of the Rev. John Carrigan, deceased. All persons indebted to the said estate, are requested to make payment; and those who have claims, to exhibit them within the time limited by law; otherwise this notice will be pled in bar of recovery. JNO. McCULLOCH, Adm'r.
June 8, 1822.—3w

NOTICE.
THE heirs and distributives of Henry Dellinger, deceased, are hereby notified to attend at John Zimmerman's in Lincoln, on the Wednesday of the next July county, field there, to render a statement in writing and upon oath, what property they may have received of their father, the deceased Henry Dellinger, by way of advancement, in his lifetime; and if they fail to attend according to this notice, I shall proceed to make distribution of the goods and chattels of the estate of the said Henry, without any regard to any claims they may have. MICHAEL REINHARDT, Adm'r.
Lincolnton, N. C. May 29, 1822.—3w

400 Dollars Reward.

Samuel W. Lindsay, LATE a Merchant of Mecklenburg county, N. C. left his family the latter part of February last, and is supposed to have gone to some of the south-western states. Lindsay is about 29 years of age, red complexion, sandy colored hair, has had one of his legs broken near the ankle, and writes an excellent hand. The last accounts from him, left him in Charleston, S. C. on the 30th of March: he left there on that day, in a new gig, and has not since been heard from. He has forfeited all claims to confidence among his friends; has made a default in the payment of his debts, of several thousand dollars; and has probably taken a large sum of money with him. He may probably change his name to that of Wilson, or Carson. The above reward will be given to any person who will give me information of his place of residence, so that I get him in four months; and half the above sum if found in six months. It is confidently hoped that all friends to honesty and humanity, will use some exertions to discover the residence of said Lindsay, and communicate the same to me, or any other knowledge they may have of him.

ANDREW LINDSAY.
Guilford County, N. C. May 25, 1822. 2w
N. B. The Editors of the Georgian, Savannah—the Press, Cahawba, and Republican, Huntsville, Ala.—Floridian, Pensacola, and Advertiser, New-Orleans, will please to insert the above in their several papers, four times.

CLOCK & WATCH REPAIRING.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has again taken his shop in Salisbury, on Main street, opposite the State Bank, where he is prepared to execute all orders of the line of his business. Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, &c. repaired on the shortest notice. He solicits the patronage of his friends, his old customers, and the public in general, and assures them that he will do their work, and sell them all articles in his line, on lower terms than at any other shop in this part of the state. HUGH HORAH.
Salisbury, May 28, 1822. 103

Examination

And Exhibition, Pleasant Retreat Academy, in Lincolnton, N. C. THE Examination of the students in the Lincolnton Male Academy, will commence on the 2nd July, and end on the 3d. The succeeding day the students will have an exhibition, which, it is hoped, will be highly entertaining, as it will consist of a number of select speeches and interesting dramatic performances. Parents and Guardians, and friends to literature, are requested to attend. D. REINHARDT, Sec'y.
May 25, 1822.—4w

Morganton Academy,

BURKE County, is now open for the reception of Scholars, under the patronage of a respectable Board of Trustees. The mode of instruction pursued is the result of much attention and experience, and eminently calculated to fit young gentlemen and ladies for the active duties of life, and to prepare students successfully to pursue their collegiate studies. Lectures in an easy, familiar style, are given three or four times a week, on Language, History, Rhetoric, or Moral, Intellectual, Natural, or Political Philosophy. Great attention is paid to reading, speaking, writing, and pronouncing the English language with correctness and elegance, and to the manners and morals of the pupils; and every thing done to promote their happiness and improvement. Tuition \$20 per annum, and board on the most reasonable terms. The village is pleasant and healthy. French and Italian will be taught grammatically, if requested. April 15, 1822.—3mt10

Sale of Negroes.

BY virtue of an order of Court, obtained at May term, 1822, will be sold at the Court House in Salisbury, on Saturday, the 29th of June, of the estate of Robert Baird, deceased, the following NEGROES, viz: Rachel and her two youngest children, Macey and Mary, to satisfy the debts against the estate. The term of credit one year. WILLIAM BARBER, Adm'r.
May 24, 1822.—3w

Poetry.

TO MUSIC.

Thou dear enchantress of the soul,
Whose magic skill life's ill canst charm;
Whose not can bid the whirlwind roll,
Whose whisper can its rage disarm.
Sweet Music! I invoke thy power,
Thou bid'st the aspiring spirit rise;
Thou charm'st existence cheerful hour,
Thou point'st each hope to yonder skies.
In life's drear maze I've wandered long,
And sought for peace, but none could find;
'Till listening to the thrilling song,
My bosom own'd its influence kind.
O! if to finite state be given,
Some emanation from above;
Some foretaste of a brighter Heaven,
'Tis Music from the lips we love.

SMALL THINGS ARE BEST.

Addressed to — a little, short lady.
When any thing abounds, we find,
That nobody will have it;
But when there's little of the kind,
Don't all the people crave it?
If wives are evils, as is known,
And woefully confest,
The man who's wise will surely own,
A little one is best.
The God of Love's a little wight,
But beautiful as thought;
Thou, too, art little, fair as light,
And every thing in short!
O happy girl! I think thee so,
For mark the poet's song—
Man wants but little here below,
Nor wants that little long.

Literary Extracts, &c.

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavor.

BAY OF NAPLES.

Extract from the journal of an American gentleman, while at Naples.

Feb. 1, 1821.—Since our arrival here about a month ago, we have examined the Bay of Naples in almost every point of view, having passed through it three times. Although prepared to anticipate very much, and of course on this account liable to be greatly disappointed, I am still constrained to say that it surpassed my expectations, high as they were; it is truly, all things considered, far the most interesting spot I ever beheld. To say nothing of the amphitheatre of hills which encompass it and gradually descends with enchanting declivity to the water's edge, Vesuvius alone, with its two sister conical summits, from one of which a pillar of dense smoke constantly arises—now shooting perpendicular up to the heavens—and now winding away before the wind, and forming a broad horizontal track in the air as far as the eye can reach; this mountain alone, in conjunction with the reflections which its history and present appearance almost necessarily suggest, not only impresses the mind with the beauty, but overwhelms it with the grandeur and sublimity of the scene, accompanied with emotions of reverence and awe towards its great Author.

The portion of the bay adjacent to the sea is gemmed with islets of varied and fantastic forms, thickly populated, in the highest state of cultivation, covered with ruins and other reliques of ancient greatness: at the head of the bay, in the form of a crescent, lies the city itself with its 400,000 inhabitants—the whole overlooked by the fortress of St. Elmo, and thence gently sloping in such a manner, as to furnish to the eye of the spectator, from one part of the bay, a view that comprehends nearly all its edifices, both private and public—its castles, palaces, churches and convents—its streets, gardens and villas—its lofty tower, and its capricious mole, crowded with vessels from "every nation, kindred, tongue, and people." The whole is enlivened by the thousand boats of every size, that are constantly flitting in all directions over this beautiful sheet of water, and also by the multitude of people that are ever rolling along the streets adjacent to the edge. In front of the city, each side of the bay is bordered with villas and gardens; the uniform whiteness of the buildings being every where relieved by the rich green of the most luxuriant vegetation. The whole of the coast is also variegated by promontories and inlets; by bluffs, dells, fissures and caverns of every size and form.

Such is this celebrated bay when seen during the day in pleasant weather, but the beauty of the scene is greatly enhanced, when viewed in a clear moon-light night, as our little company often did while lying in the bay.—The expanse of water is converted in-

to burnished silver; the appearance of each object is softened by the mild rays of the 'queen of night'—the ear is greeted by melodious strains of music from the adjacent parts of the city; while the eye beholds far above, the lurid head of Vesuvius sending forth its thick smoke and burning lava, and now, constantly rolling this fused substance down its side like melted fire. In short, you have then before you every object that can interest: it would seem as if the hand of enchantment had here wrought its fairest work; and the imagination can suggest nothing that could add to the interest of the scene.

It has been observed that the size of the bay (its diameter being every where more than fifteen miles) and the consequent indistinctness of the most remote object, when viewed from a central point, is a defect in the scene; but to me this very fact seems to be favourable to its beauty; the indistinctness of distance tends greatly to soften the scene and increase the mellowness, and is thus always highly advantageous to landscape views, until the distance becomes so great that the outlines of the objects are lost, or to any considerable degree impaired, which is not the case with the view of the Bay of Naples, on account of the lucid transparency of the atmosphere.

When traversing this bay, a thousand recollections crowd upon the mind. On yonder island was the abode of the accomplished Augustus; there too the famous Tiberius acted out his debauchery. On one side of me, is that ever-burning tremendous mount, that has at different times buried thousands of my fellow-creatures and overwhelmed whole towns, with their theatres, temples and palaces. Now, over them smile flourishing villages, and their inhabitants never once dream of danger, though one of them has been almost entirely destroyed nine times by different eruptions. The luxuriant and fertile spots, on some parts of the mountain, that now meet the eye, were one day, incredible as it may seem, nought but burning lava. On the other side of me, near the edge of the bay, and just at the water's surface, are summits of buildings sunk by convulsions of the earth. Near this, rest the ashes of the Mantuan bard. Further still, are the ruins of the city that was once the principal mart of the Mediterranean, where the great Apostle of the Gentiles landed near nineteen centuries ago on his way to Rome, there to answer to the charges, on which he had been imprisoned; and not far distant, is the remains of one of the villas of the immortal Tully.

Such are some of the particulars which go far to justify the proverb so often repeated by Neapolitans, when descending upon the unrivaled beauty of their city! "Vadi Napoli, e po mori!" "See Naples and then die."

* There being an eruption at the time.
† Capri. ‡ Torre del Greco. § Puzzuoli.

FROM THE NATIONAL GAZETTE.

TESTIMONY.

We have received within a few days past, a new volume of British travels, with this title page, "Sketches of Upper Canada, Domestic, Local, and Characteristic, to which are added Practical details for the information of every class, and some Recollections of the United States of America, by John Howison, Esq. Edinburgh." The volume is an elegant octavo. It has been highly praised in the Edinburgh and London Journals, for the style, descriptions of scenery and manners, and the general vivacity of the narrative. The author had spent two years and a half in Upper Canada, and has certainly contrived to render his account of that province a pleasant one, by lively anecdotes and wonderful adventures. In several instances, he has, we think, put even the credulity of the British public to a hard trial. The newspapers of this country have already copied from the London Literary Gazette, some passages of the work respecting the perfume of snakes, and human fascination, that evince the hardihood with which Mr. Howison has dealt in the marvellous. Of the Indians of Canada, he has also made the most, to astonish and amuse the natives at home. But our attention has been more particularly engaged with his Recollections of the United States; of which we shall proceed to submit some specimens to our readers, begging them to bear in mind, that Mr. Howison's book was applauded and recommended in the warmest language, in the same number of the New

Monthly Magazine, in which Mr. Campbell, its editor, made what has been called his most kind and satisfactory apology to the American people, for the wilful circulation of a libellous article upon them.

Mr. Howison, after stating that there exists a desperate hatred between the Americans and Canadians, acknowledges that he entered the United States "with prepossessions somewhat unfavourable." As soon as he gets upon the Republican soil, he mentions that in the northern parts of the United States all trade is carried on by barter; and he quickly proceeds to give the following specimen of American language—landlady to a driver of a stage.

"Well now, Squire, han't you heard nothing of no Methodist priest never being down at the ferry agen Lewiston?" "There now—I guess as how I sees how it is, that that there man, who's never no gentleman, has been trying to work me, by telling me on things that han't never had no existence."

Every one who has attended to the peculiarities of American phraseology throughout these States, must at once perceive that the pretended diction of the landlady, is sheer English manufacture. On arriving at Waterloo, our traveller found "fifteen or sixteen chairs in the room, but could not procure one for his accommodation, although five or six persons only were seated. Each of the individuals occupied three or four chairs. He sat upon one, laid his legs on another, whirled round a third, and perhaps chewed the paint from the back of a fourth. None of them offered me a chair."

The *perhaps* is a remarkable qualification in such a recital. A little further on he is more positive in giving this general opinion.

"Any American will willingly gratify a stranger, by giving an account of himself; and if the truth is unfavourable to him, he will invent falsehoods rather than not play the egotist."

To illustrate his own veracity, we may presume, the traveller makes the following attempt.

"The practice of going to bed with boots on is no uncommon thing in America. The New Englanders sometimes do not even take off their spurs before retiring to rest; and a gentleman humorously informed me, that he once saw one of these people come down to breakfast, unconsciously dragging a pair of sheets at his heels, the spurs of which had got entangled in the cotton, while he was asleep."

The view which Mr. Howison presents of American intoxication is particularly flattering.

"The Americans are more detestable than any other people under the influence of ardent spirits. Liquor only serves to draw forth their natural coarseness, insolence and rankness of feeling."

The traveller pronounces that "there is scarcely any pulpit eloquence in America, the character of the people being unfavorable to its existence;" but in another place, when noticing the churches which he saw in every village, he observes that they would scarcely have been built merely from custom or for show. He decidedly thinks that we are a very apathetic race.

"At New York, though the play was pathetic and affecting, I could not discover the least symptom of feeling in any of the faces around me; and this observation harmonized with the idea I had previously formed of the total insensibility of the American people to all the finer sources of emotion."

He was constrained, however, in consequence of what he saw on board of one of the New-York steam boats, to make the following confession.

"The Americans, notwithstanding their mental apathy, do not hesitate to acknowledge the conjoint influence of music and pretty women, when heard and seen in the stillness of moonlight."

He relates that the ladies of New-York make "a frequent use of rouge;" that in the New-York taverns, "when any person wants part of a dish, he sends the waiter for the whole of it, as no one troubles himself with carving for another"—and that "the Americans are not at all addicted to the pleasures of the table, being no judges of cookery." The following are given as traits of the American merchant's life.

"Should men of business feel inclined to drink a little in the course of the evening, they engage a few acquaintances and carry them to their homes or boarding houses; where having called for some wine, the whole party drink it off as fast as possible, without either sitting down or taking off their hats. This is called a *flying glass*."

"An American merchant will come home from his country house at nine in the evening, and take up the last novel or poem, and after reading a few pages he will begin to yawn, then complain of a head ache, smoke a cigar, drink some brandy and water, and go to bed."

As to our literature, the heaviest sentence is of course passed upon it by Mr. Howison. He furnishes some information, which, we must confess, is new to us—to wit—that "the American press sends forth many novels," and most of these novels seem to him "remarkable for poverty of incident, feebleness of conception and a want of knowledge of the world." With res-

pect to American poetry, he decides that it has no more resemblance to real poetry "than toast and water has to Madeira wine." The traveller could not leave the United States, without visiting Philadelphia, and we must not leave him without making some quotations from the short history of his visit, particularly as he treats this good city with uncommon kindness. He was only a few days among us, and visited the hospital, which he hugely admired, in company with one of the directors of that institution. We should not forget to tell that when he reaches Amboy on his way hither, he takes occasion to say—"We were now in Pennsylvania, and I could almost fancy I saw the virtuous Penn, &c."

"As I passed through the part of Philadelphia adjoining Chestnut street, I every where saw the Quakers, surrounded by their families, sitting out of doors, and enjoying the cool breeze. The old men with their broad brimmed hats and their large skirts, and their wives dressed in plain bonnets, handkerchiefs, and plain muslin gowns, had such an aspect of conjugal affection and domestic comfort, that I surveyed them with the deepest pleasure, and could not help reflecting upon the consistency of character which this people have at all times preserved."

"The Philadelphia ladies are prettier and more genteel than those of New-York. The Young men are altogether inferior to the New-York dandies, both in their person and style of dress."

"The higher class of Philadelphia are better informed and more refined in their manners than those of New-York, and entertain fewer national prejudices. The lower ranks appear to have a remarkable respect for religion and propriety of conduct; and I believe that crimes and violations of the law are more rare in Philadelphia, than of any other city, of equal population in the world."

The worthy inhabitants of New-York must defend themselves from the weight of these comparisons. They can judge without difficulty of the degree of authority which Mr. Howison's opinions have with our minds.—But it must be avowed seriously that he is not of the class of the Fearons and Jansons—he is of a much higher order of writers; and it is to be expected from the entertaining cast and typographical beauty of his book, and the high encomiums which have been passed upon it by the British Reviewers, that it will have great circulation and some influence in the British world. We have been induced to notice it from this consideration. We ought not to conceal, however, that there are some favorable views taken in it, of the condition and character of the *Yankees*. On the whole this is exactly the sort of work to remind us of this passage near the end of the voyage to Brobdingnag.—"The Captain," says Gulliver, "was well satisfied with my relation. He hoped when we returned to England, I would oblige the world by putting it on paper. My answer was that I thought we were overstocked with books of travels, that nothing could now pass which was not extraordinary; wherein I doubted some authors less consulted truth than their own vanity, or interest, or the diversion of ignorant readers: that my story would contain little beside common events, without these ornamental descriptions of strange plants, trees, birds, and other animals; or the barbarous customs and idolatry of savage people, with which most writers abound."

Monkeys.—On a shooting party, one of his friends killed a female monkey and carried it to his tent, which was soon surrounded by 40 or 50 of the tribe, who made a great noise, and seemed disposed to attack the aggressor. They retreated when he presented his fowling piece, the dreadful effect of which they had witnessed, and seemed perfectly to understand. The head of the troop, however, stood his ground, chattering furiously; the sportsman did not like to fire at the creature, and nothing short of firing would suffice to drive him off. At length he came to the door of the tent, and finding threats of no avail, began a lamentable moaning, and by the most expressive gestures to beg for the dead body. It was given him—he took it sorrowfully in his arms, and bore it away to his expecting companions. They who were witnesses of the extraordinary scene, resolved never again to fire on one of the monkey race.—[*Forbes' Oriental Memoirs*]

Religious.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Messrs. Editors: Will you permit me to address, through the medium of your paper, a few thoughts to the public on the subject of *Sabbath Schools*? I have been waiting a long time, in hopes that some able pen would take up the subject, so important to the moral and political interests of our beloved country, the happiness of individuals, and the prosperity of the nation. But it will not do to wait any longer; for the season for Sabbath

School operations has again arrived. But I have neither the time nor the talents to do this subject justice; it is worthy the talents of our greatest statesmen, our ablest philosophers, and our noblest philanthropists. It has, in other parts of our country and in Europe, engaged in its support talents of the highest order, and minds of the largest views and most expansive benevolence. What, then, can a feeble pen achieve? It may, by its puny exertions, call forth from his long slumbers some mighty genius, to exhibit this subject, in all its importance, to the eye of the public and to the notice of private individuals.

All that is wanting, I conceive, in order for every village and every neighborhood to have a flourishing Sabbath School, is some benevolent spirited individual to step forward in this good work. How benevolent the employment of imparting knowledge to those who must otherwise pass their days in ignorance? yes, it is truly benevolent, if we only contemplate the sources of enjoyment it opens to them in this life. It gives them access to the intellectual treasures that have been accumulating since the invention of letters; but if we take a larger view of this subject, and consider all the ignorant around us, connected with the retributions of eternity, the employment of imparting to them a knowledge of the Holy Scriptures, that are able to make them wise unto eternal life, will appear truly godlike. It will be approved and applauded when all on earth, that is merely great or splendid, shall have been forgotten! Let every man count the cost; let him consider well the consequences, before he throws any obstacles in the way to the establishment of Sabbath Schools. If he doubts their utility, let him examine, but not oppose, till he has had time enough to witness their effects.

Our state is rising in its moral character. We have our Bible Societies, to supply the destitute with the word of God; our Education Societies, to aid young men of talents, and piety, and indigence, in obtaining a suitable education for the gospel ministry. These are noble societies. Every lover of his country must most cordially wish them prosperity; but even these institutions yield in importance to Sabbath Schools. What can the Bible do without being read; and what can a learned, a pious and eloquent minister do without being understood?

I hope, therefore, every benevolent citizen and every enlightened Christian, will lend his purse and his hand to aid the march of Sabbath Schools over North-Carolina. MINIMUS.

Iredell County, April 15, 1822.

AN EXTRACT.

In the codes of modern infidelity and licentiousness, as well as among uncivilized nations, woman is exhibited as the mere servile instrument of convenience or pleasure. In the volume of Revelation she is represented as the equal, the companion, and the helpmate of man. In the language of worldly taste, a fine woman is one who is distinguished for her personal charms, and polite accomplishments. In the language of Scripture, she is the enlightened and virtuous mistress of a family, and the useful member of society. The woman who is formed on the principle of the world, finds no enjoyment but in the circles of affluence, gaiety, and fashion. The woman who is formed on the principles of the Bible, goeth about doing good; she visiteth the fatherless and the widows in their affliction; she stretcheth forth her hands to the poor, yea, she reacheth forth her hands to the needy. The one dresses with elegance, and shines in the dance; the other "opens her mouth with wisdom; in her tongue is the law of kindness," and her most valued adorning is not "gold, or pearls, or costly array; but good works, and the ornament of a meek and quiet spirit." The hours of the one are divided between routs and assemblies, and visiting, and theatres, and cards; the other "looketh well to the ways of her household, and eateth not the bread of idleness." The business of the one is pleasure; the pleasure of the other is business. The one is admired abroad; the other is beloved and honored at home. "Favour is deceitful, and beauty is vain; but a woman that feareth the Lord, she shall be praised."

In all things mistakes are excusable; but an error that proceeds from any good principle leaves no room for repentment.